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the Berlin figure, while Breslau, Königsberg, Dresden, Halle, Bremen, Cologne, Munich, and Nuremberg had a considerably higher death rate than that of this city. Paris and Vienna also showed a higher rate of mortality than Berlin, while the death rate of London was lower than that of the Prussian capital.

Since the preceding week the decrease in the number of deaths has been more marked among children in the first year of life than in the higher age classes. The infant death rate of Berlin, 4.8 per year and

thousand, was lower than the Hamburg and Leipzig figure.

There were registered 106 deaths from cholerine (including 101 infants), 78 deaths from tuberculosis, 47 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, 34 deaths from cancer, 7 deaths from diphtheria, 5 deaths from scarlet fever, 4 deaths from enteric fever, 3 deaths from measles, and 1 death from cholera. Finally, 17 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended October 7, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 1 death; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected
Oct. 4 6	Belize George Dumois	Mobile via Belize. New Orleans via Puerto Cortez	20 20			

Report from Guatemala City—Yellow fever at Zacapa and Gualan abating.

The following is received from Minister Combs, under date of September 26:

The severe epidemic of yellow fever which has been raging on the north coast of Guatemala and in the interior on that side as far back as Zacapa and Gualan has, it is thought, nearly run its course. Conditions are now greatly improved, and past experience indicates that its ravages will entirely cease by the middle of October.

The government has maintained a cordon of soldiers to quarantine

the infected region from the remainder of the country.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended October 7, 1905. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

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Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Oct. 1 1 6	Columbia	Baltimore	18 18 29	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

Reports from Puerto Cortez, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended October 3, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 1 case, 1 death, yellow fever; prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected.

Yellow fever still exists along the line of railroad at Choloma, San

Pedro, Rio Blanco, and Chamelicon.

No bills of health were issued.

Week ended October 10, 1905. No deaths; prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected.

Yellow fever still exists at Choloma, San Pedro, and Chamelicon. Choloma, 2 cases; San Pedro, 3 cases (mild); Chamelicon, reported;

Puerto Cortez, last case reported died, 29th September.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disin- fected.
Oct. 9 9 9	Geo. Dumoisa	Mobile	20 32 15	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

a Disinfected.

Sanitary measures proposed for Puerto Cortez and vicinity.

October 1, 1905. The prominent citizens of this place held a meeting this morning and organized an association to take the necessary measures to place this country, extending from Puerto Cortez to Pimienta, in such sanitary shape as will meet the requirements of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and asking the merchants and planters along the line of railroad to cooperate with them in raising funds to do this work, and to employ a competent physician to act as inspector at this port for the Government, who shall have absolute authority to direct the sanitary measures that are necessary and disburse the funds (the same to be raised by local subscription), the physician to be appointed with the approval of President Bonilla and to be satisfactory as regards his reliability and competency. A telegram was sent to President Bonilla stating the action taken. In reply he advised that the Government would be glad to do anything to place the infected zone in good sanitary condition. Up to this date the absolute authority has not been granted.